(LVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2934.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1803.

Annapolis, March 10, 1803.

At a meeting of the viſitors and governors of St. John's College, on the firſt day of February laſt, which had been appointed on account of the reſignation of the reverend Owen Fitzgerald Magrath, profeſſor of languages, and Mr. Hugh Maguire, his aſſiſtant, the board proceeded to elect a profeſſor only; and the reverend William Duke, having a majority of votes, was accordingly declared profeſſor of languages in St. John's college.

It was afterwards reſolved, that Mr. Hanſon, Mr. Carroll, of Carrollton, and Mr. Ridgely, or any two of them, be authoriſed, in behalf of this board, to publiſh an account of the ſtate of the college, and of the advantages it poſſeſſes, and may afford.

The ſaid committee, therefore, beg leave to ſtate to their fellow-citizens, not only circumſtances of which few can be fully apprized, but alſo certain things which might be ſuppoſed to be generally known.

St. John's college was founded, and has been carried on, under an act of aſſembly, paſſed in 1784, by private contributions, by a public annual donation of £. 1,750, and by tuition money. Various untoward circumſtances delayed the opening and dedication until November 1789. But in the courſe of 18 months from that period, the plan of the college, and the regulations in the ſeveral ſchools, were compleated, and the profeſſors and teachers employed in the diſcharge of their offices.

It is notorious, that from that time methods have been eſſayed to deſtroy, or ſuppreſs a ſeminary, the inſtitution of which had been conſidered as reflecting a permanent honour on the ſtate. It notwithſtanding ſoon acquired a reputation ſcarcely exceeded by that of any other college within the United States; and although reports induſtriouſly circulated, have lately impaired its credit, no ſeminary on the continent has afforded ſuperior advantages to ſtudents of every deſcription.

It is incumbent on us to notice theſe reports.

It has been bruited through the country, that young men and even boys, belonging to the college, have been corrupted, or at leaſt rendered idle and diſſipated, by the attentions paid to them by the citizens of Annapolis.

It is indeed to be wiſhed, that ſtudents be ſo far controled as that they ſhall not neglect their college duties. But what is it that a wiſe parent or guardian comprehends in liberal education? Does he not wiſh ſomething more than languages, and abſtruſe ſcience, to be attained by his child, or ward, whilſt at college? Can he be inſenſible of the vaſt importance of early acquired manners? Let him then believe all that with probability, can be told of thoſe attentions. He may nevertheleſs, be perſuaded, that the reſpectable houſes which have been reported as the haunts of collegians, confer on them at leaſt the advantage of poliſhing their manners, and of preventing, in ſome inſtances, a more pernicious diſſipation of their time. —Beſides, it cannot be denied, that valuable connexions may be formed in the polite ſocieties, to which the addreſs or good fortune of ſome of the ſtudents has introduced them, and which prejudice or ignorance alone repreſent as baneful to the riſing youth.

And now, admitting that ſtudents have heretofore been allowed to conſume too much of their time in certain genteel, amiable circles of ſociety, is it to be imagined, that no remedy will be found for the grievance? The bare report through the country will be ſufficient to bring about a correction of the evil.

The truth is, that in Annapolis, where every perſon is known to every other, and where there are conſtantly men unfriendly to the college, viewing every thing about it through the medium of prejudice, the conduct of a few irregular young men may fix a reproach on the whole body of ſtudents, as well as the truſtees and the faculty.

Can it be neceſſary to ſuggeſt to our intelligent fellow-citizens, that ſignal advantage, enjoyed by the ſtudents in St. John's college of attending, at times, the debates in the general aſſembly, and in the ſeveral ſuperior courts? It is at Annapolis, that liſtening to the eloquence of the bar, the ſenate, and the houſe of delegates, an ingenuous, ardent young man may catch the flame of patriotiſm, imbibe a laudable ambition, and lay the beſt foundation for future eminence.

Let us be permitted, then, barely to hint at a compariſon between this ſeminary and a college ſituated in the country, or at an obſcure place. What are the ſuperior advantages to be derived from the latter? Is it beyond a doubt, that youthful innocence will be there better preſerved? No! but the latter ſeminary is cheaper. This conſideration is indeed important to men of ſcanty fortune. But, to men of eaſy circumſtances, it ſurely cannot have weight ſufficient to give preponderance to the ſcale, into which it is triumphantly thrown.—We will not purſue the ſubject, which may be invidious, further than by giving a plain, correct ſtatement of expences at St. John's college:

Of a youth, boarding in the college building, board, including waſhing, fire and candle, both in the public and bed rooms.	£. 50 0 0
Tuition, fire-wood in the ſchools, pens and ink,	6 10 0
Total,	£. 56 10 0

To which add £. 3 to each boy in the higher claſſes, learning French.

At the laſt meeting of the truſtees, it was reſolved, that after the next ſummer vacation, every ſtudent entering the college, who has not in Annapolis, a parent or guardian, or a friend who will give him his board, or in whom his parent or guardian repoſes a confidence, and who will receive him as an inmate, ſhall board in the college building. And the caſes in which a diſpenſation is to be allowed, are to be judged of by the principal. Inferior teachers, who are not married men, or houſe-keepers, are likewiſe to board there, for the purpoſe of ſuperintending the ſtudents. Mr. Duke, the profeſſor of languages, already boards there. All the rooms are ſpacious, airy, and convenient; and the family which keeps the houſe is reſpectable, and affords ſuch fare and treatment in every reſpect, as ought to give ſatisfaction.—Students now boarding in private houſes are not to be compelled to board in the college, although they are earneſtly invited to make that exchange, which muſt be ſalutary to themſelves and to the inſtitution.

We preſume, that there are few ſeminaries in towns, where the whole expence, excluſive of cloaths, pocket money, and books, does not exceed £. 56 10 0 or £. 59 10 0, and where a ſtudent ſhall not, to the mortification of himſelf and his fond parents, ſubſiſt ſcantily on unpalatable food, and be ſtinted even with reſpect to clean linen, &c. It is certain that wherever board is fixed too low, either it muſt in a ſhort time be raiſed, or the boarder muſt ſubmit to hard fare, and other inconvenience.

Reports injurious to St. John's college have originated from an unhappy difference between a teacher and a profeſſor. We content ourſelves with remarking this moſt extraordinary circumſtance, that the profeſſor, who is indeed eminent for his knowledge of the learned languages, and who has voluntarily quitted the college, without cenſure from the truſtees, has lately been appointed to an high ſtation in a ſeminary of riſing importance and reputation, in the proſperity of which every enlightened liberal citizen muſt feel an intereſt; although he may not wiſh the downfall of St. John's college.

We proceed to give an account of the profeſſors and teachers, and of the plans of education in St. John's college.

John M'Dowell, A. M. principal.

The reverend Ralph Higinbothom, vice-principal.

The reverend William Duke, profeſſor of languages.

Mr. John Connell, profeſſor of Engliſh and grammar.

Mr. Philip Curran, aſſiſtant to ſaid profeſſor.

Mr. Richard Owen, maſter of writing and arithmetic.

Mr. Marin Detargny, profeſſor of French.

It is the duty of the principal and vice-principal, to teach logic, rhetoric, moral philoſophy, the higher branches of the mathematics, and natural philoſophy, and to hear leſſons in the higher authors in Latin and Greek, ſo as to preſerve the knowledge, which the ſtudents have acquired in the ſchool of languages.

It was the object, in appointing the profeſſor of Engliſh and grammar and his aſſiſtant, to afford the opportunity of obtaining a complete Engliſh education (as it is called) to the boys who are not deſtined for a regular courſe through the college.—They were to teach Engliſh grammatically, writing, the lower branches of the mathematics, viz. arithmetic, ſurveying, navigation, dialling, &c. and to prepare young learners of Latin for entering the ſuperior ſchool, by teaching the grammar, the vocabulary, and Corderius.

The ſchool of writing and arithmetic has been nearly 13 years carried on, with ſucceſs, by Mr. Owen. It was created as an appendage to the ſchool of languages, of which each ſtudent except the 1ſt and 2d claſs, was to attend him, half an hour every day, to learn writing. The ſaid two claſſes were to attend him, an hour every day, to learn writing and arithmetic. The time of attendance was to be at the diſcretion of the profeſſor.

On the reſignation of Mr. Magrath and Mr. Maguire, and before Mr. Duke's appointment, an arrangement was made by which the place of aſſiſtant maſter in the ſchool of languages was diſpenſed with; and the two profeſſors, Mr. Duke and Mr. Connell, with Mr. Curran his aſſiſtant, and Mr. Owen, under the principal's general ſuperintendence, are to teach every thing, heretofore taught in the three ſchools, of languages, of Engliſh and grammar, and of writing and arithmetic; each profeſſor ſtill preſiding in his own ſchool. In ſhort, it has been thought proper, in ſome ſort, to unite the ſaid three ſchools; although, for convenience, they occupy three ſeparate chambers. It was thus that the board was enabled to diſpenſe with an appointment in the place of Mr. Maguire, until the number of ſcholars ſhall ſo conſiderably increaſe, as to require another teacher. The ſcholars, learning Latin and Greek, are to be inſtructed by each profeſſor. Moſt of the claſſes indeed have their *ſeats* in Mr. Duke's ſchool; but each of them goes once a day to Mr. Connell with its leſſon.

The laſt ſchool is that of French. The profeſſor, a native of France, has been lately appointed in the room of Mr. De L'Allie, who, many months before his deceaſe, had been incapable of his duty, to the ſignal diſadvantage of the college. Mr. Detargny has already a conſiderable number of ſcholars. It is his duty to teach ſuch of the ſtudents who are under the immediate tuition of the principal and vice-principal, and in the two higheſt claſſes in the ſchool for languages, as ſhall chooſe to be taught. They attend him, at ſtated hours every day, at the direction of the principal. He is alſo to take a certain number of ſtudents, who *may* enter the college for the purpoſe of learning French *only*, paying each at the rate of £. 9 10 0 per annum.

It is in the ſchool of languages that the plan of education has been moſt fully and carefully delineated. There is not here room to detail the whole ſyſtem. Suffice it to ſay, that the greateſt attention, during the whole courſe, is to be paid to grammar, in all its branches, to tranſlation of Latin into Engliſh, and of Engliſh into Latin, and to compoſitions in both languages.

The laſt, but not the leaſt, important thing to be mentioned, is the art of ſpeaking. True it is, that we have no profeſſor of oratory. But arrangements are made for having each ſtudent trained to this moſt deſirable, uſeful art; and we refer to the exhibitions which have taken place to prove, that this art has not been unſucceſsfully taught, or rather practiſed, in St. John's college.

From a conviction that St. John's college, if properly conducted, would afford important benefits to the ſtate, the ſubſcribers, and their aſſociates, accepted a truſt, which has occupied no inconſiderable portion of their time and attention. Nobody, in the beginning, could ſuppoſe, that all the youths on the weſtern ſhore of Maryland, whoſe parents or guardians could bear the expence, might be educated at St. John's college. A diſcerning patriotic legiſlature had perceived, that one college at leaſt on each ſhore of the ſtate was requiſite to keep up a ſucceſſion of able and honeſt men to diſcharge the various offices in ſociety. It was alſo expedient to prevent the ſons of wealth from being ſent out, and it was of no ſmall conſequence to retain money, in the ſtate. They recollected inſtances in which promiſing youths had formed attachments abroad, and had been in conſequence wholly loſt to their native country. In ſhort, the foundation of St. John's college was a meaſure which denoted the wiſdom of a legiſlature, acting on the extenſive ſcale of public good; and not ſtudious only of the intereſts of the place in which a college might be fixed, by its truſtees, at their firſt meetings.

The college, erected on the eaſtern ſhore, was propoſed and advocated on the expreſs principle of the incompetency of the county ſchools, which had been inſtituted under the proprietary government; and the funds of ſeveral of thoſe ſchools were conſolidated with the funds of Waſhington college.—Who then could have foreſeen, or even imagined, that neither of the colleges would be permitted to attain its maturity, and ſpread its reputation, before the idea ſhould revive of having a public endowed ſchool in each county; and that to county ſchools ſhould be ſacrificed the colleges.—It is impoſſible that a man of true public ſpirit can be oppoſed to the erection of thoſe ſchools; provided only that they can be properly conducted. If they cannot, the public treaſure is waſted, and individuals may ſuffer an irreparable injury. But the foundation of thoſe ſchools, or academies, formed by the union of two or more counties, does not neceſſarily demand the deſtruction of either of the colleges; nor could any important public benefit reſult from the ſuppreſſion of thoſe ſacred inſtitutions. Aſſuredly it will not be alleged, that Maryland is overſtocked with ſeminaries of learning; and if it really be contemplated to deſtroy St. John's college for the advantage of one or more of the inferior inſtitutions, the plan is one of the moſt illiberal, deluſive plans, that ever was conceived. Can it be ſuppoſed that the advantage of locality will ever be overlooked? And if St. John's college be obnoxious, becauſe its advantages are enjoyed chiefly by the citizens of Annapolis, can the proprietors or patrons of any other more favoured ſeminary flatter themſelves that, in the end, a ſimilar oppoſition will not

be made to their darling inſtitution?—No! the ſad truth is, that ſelfiſhneſs in numerous forms, at all times, and in all places, not only is at variance with general good, but often blindly expoſes and defeats its own purpoſes.—Suffer us to repeat, and let it never be forgotten, that St. John's college was inſtituted for great national purpoſes; and that, although the luſtre of its name has of late been tarniſhed by the prevalence of certain malignant reports, we doubt not, that in a ſhort time, its reputation will be fully retrieved. The good ſenſe of our diſpaſſionate fellow-citizens will convince them, on a candid peruſal of this addreſs, and a careful inquiry concerning facts, that no univerſity, college or academy, in America, can afford advantages to a ſtudent ſuperior to thoſe at this moment afforded by St. John's college.

We run little riſk of contradiction in alleging, that no ſeminary in the United States, poſſeſſes a principal, or ſuperintendant, whoſe qualifications and merit are ſuperior to thoſe of Mr. M'Dowell, or profeſſors and teachers, with whom their employers have better reaſon to be ſatisfied, than are the truſtees of St. John's college with their ſeveral profeſſors and teachers.

May we not then reaſonably inſiſt, that a ſeminary like St. John's college, is become more uſeful, inſtead of becoming unneceſſary, from the inſtitution of country ſchools and academies? Its truſtees we may preſume to declare, are men of information and character. It may therefore be deemed ſecure of the *inestimable advantage of a proper superintendance.* In ſpite of all that is, or may be ſaid, it is capable of affording good models and examples; and if ſuffered to ſubſiſt, agreeably to the ideas of its founders, it will moſt certainly afford a choice of able teachers to fill all vacancies in the country ſchools, &c.

To conclude then—In behalf of the body of viſitors and governors of St. John's college, the ſubſcribers, in effect, aſk no more, than that their fellow-citizens, who are to decide it's fate, or to give their opinions concerning it, will attend to no ſuggeſtions, except thoſe of ſtrict juſtice, national honour, ſound policy, and patriotiſm.

A. C. HANSON,
CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton,
RICHARD RIDGELY.

N. B. Each printer in Maryland is requeſted to inſert in his paper the above addreſs. If he ſhall think proper to require a compenſation for the ſame, the ſubſcribers, on behalf of the college, agree to pay him for inſerting it three weeks ſucceſſively the ſum of ſix dollars, and no more.

A. C. HANSON,
R. RIDGELY.

PARIS, January 21.

An affair of conſiderable importance occupies the attention and cauſes much conſternation and anxiety among the ci-devant nobleſſe of France who are returned to this country; as the event alluded to plainly proves to them that their reſidence in this capital is of a very uncertain tenure, unleſs they conduct themſelves ſtrictly conformable to the wiſhes of the firſt conſul, who has baniſhed the old duke De Choiſuel from Paris, for appearing to applaud a paſſage in a play relative to royalty, when the Corſican was preſent. The duke is not to reſide within 30 leagues of the capital.

The duke De Laval has alſo experienced the ſame fate, it having come to the ears of Buonaparte that the duke uttered ſome expreſſions unfavourable to the republican government, while in England, at the table of an illuſtrious perſonage. The duke's reſidence will in future be at Bourdeaux, where, we believe, he has ſome little property. This is twice the diſtance from the capital that he is ordered to retire.

HAGUE, January 22.

According to the plan of finance publiſhed by our directory, the ſupplies neceſſary for our republic for the preſent year amount to 53 millions of florins, inſtead of 66, to which they amounted laſt year.—The receipts are eſtimated at 30,787,004 florins; laſt year they were 34 millions; and the deficit to be covered, which in the year 1801 was about 30 millions, will this year amount in the whole to 22,186,015 florins, of which 11⅓ millions are for extraordinaries. Our expences continue ſo great, on account, among other cauſes, of the French troops ſtill remaining in our pay, and the eſtabliſhments neceſſary for our colonies, which latter alone require three millions of florins.

LONDON, February 6.

A letter from Vienna, dated 13th January contains the following paragraph:—"It appears certain that the Engliſh have no thoughts of evacuating Egypt. The brothers Behman, of Frankfort, have juſt ſent conſiderable ſums to Mr. Arthur Paget, the Engliſh miniſter here, who has furthered them to Conſtantinople, to be employed in paying the Engliſh army in Egypt."

Letters from Malta, of a recent date, announce as follows:—

"The Britiſh commanding officer of the garriſon has cauſed an injunction to be publiſhed by ſound of trumpet, in virtue of which, all Frenchmen attached to the order of Jeruſalem are obligated to lay down the inſignia of ſuch order, under pain of confiſcation of property; in conſequence of which 14 French knights gave up their croſſes and the uniform of the order.

"The Neapolitan troops, 2000 ſtrong, are in the barracks, out of town, when they enter, they appear without ſide-arms. It is not known when the Engliſh propoſe to evacuate the iſland, but it appears the period is as yet remote."

The French official ſtile has been changed within the laſt few days: The acts of government uſed to commence thus—"The conſuls of the Republic decree," &c. It is now, "The government of the Republic decree," &c.

February 7.

General Ney has preſented a note to the executive council of the Helvetic republic, complaining that Engliſh manufactures are imported into France from Switzerland, and demanding the adoption of rigorous meaſures to prevent the continuance of this trade in future. What thoſe rigorous meaſures are to be, is not ſtated, but the general will probably ſuggeſt that the moſt effectual plan to adopt, would be to forbid the importation of Engliſh merchandiſe into Switzerland.

A letter from Vienna ſtates, that a courier had paſſed through that city, on his way to Conſtantinople, with inſtructions to general Brune to demand of the Porte that it ſhould cauſe Egypt to be evacuated by the Engliſh.

February 9.

The emperor of Ruſſia is equipping two veſſels at Cronſtadt, for the purpoſe of making a voyage of diſcovery round the world. They are to endeavour particularly to penetrate as far as poſſible in the north of Aſia and America.

HALIFAX, (N. S.) February 24.

Tueſday arrived here, in 20 days from Barbadoes, the brig Rover, captain Freeman. A great number of troops had arrived at Barbadoes from England, under the command of gen. Greenfield, making a force in that place of 5500 men. When captain Freeman ſailed, the 5th battalion of the 60th regiment were embarked for this place, on board a large ſhip armed *en flute.* Brigadier-general Beresford died at Barbadoes a few days before the Rover left that iſland. Poſitive orders were received by the commander in chief in the windward iſlands, not to deliver up the French iſlands, unleſs the treaty had been, before the receipt of the orders, complied with.

NEW-YORK, March 25.

Captain Newſon, of the ſloop Admiral Duncan, has favoured the editor of the Mercantile Advertiſer with a file of the Bahama Gazette, printed at Naſſau, in New-Providence, to the 11th March, inclusive. They contain no other intelligence than that his Britannic majeſty's ſhip Calypſo touched at Naſſau on the 3d inſtant, in her way to New-Orleans, with diſpatches to the Spaniſh government at that place, of which the object was not permitted to be publiſhed; and that the brig Adventure, Baſhford, from Charleſton bound to Havanna, was wrecked on Abaco on the 21ſt of February. The maſter arrived at Naſſau on the 28th.

March 28.

By the Britiſh packet Auckland, from Falmouth, and the ſhip Atlantic, from Cork, we have received European papers to the 10th ult. but they contain no political news of importance. A London paper ſtates, that naval ſtores of all kinds have experienced a conſiderable riſe at St. Peterſburg in conſequence of orders to a large amount from France. The Britiſh reſidents are expected to be conſiderable gainers by the advance, as they have engroſſed almoſt all that remains of laſt year's ſtock. It is generally thought that the Ruſſian ports on the Black Sea will be declared free.

The firſt conſul has reſolved upon taking a journey into the nine departments of the ci-devant Belgium, and the inhabitants were employed in making great preparations for his reception.

The maſter of an American veſſel, who eſcaped from priſon at Lima, lately arrived at Cork.

March 29.

A gentleman who arrived here in the brig Experiment from Naples, informs, that about four days before he ſailed, Mr. Pinckney, American miniſter to the court of Spain, arrived at Naples from Barcelona. Mr. Pinckney had letters of credit to an immenſe amount, on the firſt mercantile houſes in that place.

Advice of the failure of a very extenſive houſe in London, materially affecting American merchants, was received by the Auckland packet. In a few hours after the arrival of the packet, two of our faſteſt pilot-boats (the Tryal and James Daniel) were diſpatched for Charleſton, the former commanded by capt. Tombs, of the brig Enterpriſe, and the latter by captain White, of the brig Reſolution.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.

In a production ſigned "A Weſtern American," which has recently appeared in a Kentucky paper, the alarming doctrine of a ſeparation of the union has been avowed and advocated. The publication has excited much uneaſineſs and indignation. The United States attorney for the diſtrict has demanded of the printer the name of the author, for the purpoſe of inſtituting a ſuit. It appears that Mr. Francis Flournoy, of Pendleton county, is the author. But that on ſearch being made for him, it was found he had eloped. The inhabitants of the place, to evince their deteſtation of the author and his doctrines, burnt him in effigy.

CHARLESTON, March 12.

The following public caution is given by the London Royal Humane Society:

In great ſinking of the ſtrength, eſpecially in the end of fevers, and other acute diſeaſes, patients frequently lie in a ſtate reſembling death. If the bed clothes be removed, the heat of the body will be diſſipated, and the ſpark of life deſtroyed. By not attending to this important circumſtance, the lives of thouſands of our fellow creatures have been ſacrificed, and their bodies committed to the grave, who by a more humane conduct, would have been reſtored to life.

"Death may uſurp on nature many hours,
And yet the fire of life kindle again
The o'erpreſt ſpirits."—*Shakespear.*

BALTIMORE, March 31.

The following from the New York Morning Chronicle, appears to be given by that paper as a comprehenſive ſummary of late European news, received there.

That col. Deſpard, and thoſe arreſted on ſuſpicion of a concern with him, have had their trial, and that he and nine others were found guilty.

That the elector of Bavaria is diſſatisfied with the convention concluded between the Auſtrian and French governments, reſpecting the grand duke of Tuſcany's indemnities.

That a report prevailed in the Italian papers, that unleſs the Britiſh troops immediately evacuated Malta, the French would march to Naples.

That the king of Naples is about to make a journey to Spain and England, and to return by way of Vienna.

That, by report, the emperor of Ruſſia had agreed to guarantee Malta, and that it was immediately to be evacuated.

That orders had been ſent out to the Britiſh army to evacuate Alexandria.

That Sir Sidney Smith and another gentleman were to be ſent ſhortly to Egypt with a ſpecial commiſſion.

That three of the mutineers of the 25th regiment ſtationed at Gibraltar, had been executed, and the reſt pardoned by the duke of Kent and ſent to England.

That important negotiations were carying on between Great-Britain and France.

That gen. Lannes is about to return to Liſbon, and that the firſt conſul approves all his meaſures *for the encouragement of the French trade to Portugal.*

That late accounts from the ſouth of Ireland, and Limerick in particular, concur in repreſenting that complete reſtoration of tranquillity had taken place.

The Earl Cheſterfield Packet, arrived at Falmouth after a paſſage of twenty eight days. Mr. Cooper went paſſenger in this veſſel.

Col. T. Heſlop, is appointed by his Britannic majeſty lieut. governor of the iſland of Grenada and its dependencies.

Thos. Barclay, Eſq; has been preſented to his majeſty on his appointment of conſul-general of the eaſtern ſtates.

Lord Frederick Bentinck is appointed governor-general of Madras, and general Sir T. Trigge, deputy governor of Gibraltar.

It is mentioned as a report in a London paper of the 28th of January, that Touiſſant died lately at the place of his impriſonment.

April 1.

From a Paris paper of February 1.

Mr. Jefferſon, preſident of the United States, has addreſſed the following letter to the National Inſtitute of France:—

"*Citizens President and Secretaries*—I have received a letter, in which you have the goodneſs to announce to me, that the National Inſtitute of Arts and Sciences have elected me a foreign aſſociate for the claſs of moral and political ſciences. I receive this favour with a degree of ſenſibility equal to the reſpect which a body of *savans* of the higheſt character naturally inſpires. Without pretending to any claim to the title of one of their colleagues, I accept it as a proof of the ſpirit of fraternity, which unites in one family all who cultivate ſcience and letters whatever part of the world they inhabit.

Accept for yourſelves, citizens preſident and ſecretaries, and for your colleagues, the aſſurance of my high conſideration and reſpect.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Waſhington, March 14, 1802.

—

The undersigned, commissary-general, and charge des affairs of the French republic, gives hereby notice to all whom it may concern,

That in conſequence of a late law, and by a decree of the conſuls of the republic, bearing date of the 27th October laſt, a general pardon and amneſty are granted to all deſerters from the navy and from the public arſenals, of whatever grade; as alſo to all regiſtered workmen and ſeamen; provided they return to France within a fixed period of time.

In purſuance of the above decree, and of orders from the miniſter of the marine and colonies, the undersigned hereby informs all perſons of this deſcription, who may be in the United States, that until the 27th of October next, they may preſent themſelves before the ſeveral commiſſaries of France, in the firſt ſtates, who are authoriſed to provide for their return home, and give them paſſports for their unmolested admiſſion into France. Such perſons as take the benefit of the amneſty, are not only exempt from proſecution on account of their detention, but will moreover be reinſtated in all reſpects, in the ſituations which they occupied before they left public ſervice. Thoſe who do not avail themſelves of the amneſty will be proſecuted when they return to France, with all the rigour of the law.

Given at George-town, diſtrict of Columbia, this 7th of Germinal, 11th year, 28th March, 1802.

L. A. PICHON.

The Anjou Cabbage.

The culture of a very useful vegetable, till very lately unknown in England, has been recently brought to perfection, near Briſtol. It appears richly to merit the attention of our farmers. This is the Anjou Cabbage, perhaps the moſt uſeful and profitable of all plants of that ſpecies, which can be raiſed. The ſeed was ſupplied by a French emigrant. It is ſo tender that it is dreſſed in three or four minutes boiling. It affords excellent food for cattle, and they feed upon it very greedily; it occaſions cows to yield abundance of milk, and at the ſame time keeps them in fleſh. In bulk, rapidity of growth, and for the little culture it requires, it exceeds all others of the Braſſica ſpecies. The ſtalk acquires the thickneſs of a man's leg, and is uſed when dry for fuel.

Annapolis, April 7.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The Triſter—No. VII.

" Il faut etudier les hommes pour les connoitre "

FENELON.

'TIS a ſubject worthy the ſpeculations of the theoriſt to examine human nature, ſo as to diſcover why the different forms of government have ſo little influence on the manners and tempers of their citizens; why, in a monarchy, an ariſtocracy or an oligarchy, the diſpoſitions of the community do not differ more materially from the diſpoſitions of thoſe who live under an equalizing republic. If daily experience did not poſitively falſify the opinion, an inquirer would be almoſt inſtinctively led to believe, that thoſe who live under deſpotic governments would poſſeſs a greater portion of diſtant reſerve and cold circumſpection, that their characters would be the more heterogeneous in proportion to the number of grades recognized by the conſtitution of their country. If the natural effect were produced by its apparently efficient cauſe, the inhabitants of a monarchy would diſcover a greater degree of deference to pomp and ſhew; there would be a particular idiom in their converſation, characteriſtic of their mental debaſement; their ſycophantic ſubmiſſion, and adventitious ſplendours, would, with them, be the ſole criteria of merit and ſuperiority. In an ariſtocracy, the manners of the inhabitants would differ from thoſe living under monarchical forms but in ſhade and degree. In an oligarchy, wealthy landholders would be looked up to as the ſuns of perfection, the idols of political adoration; the common maſs of people depending on them would find it both in their intereſt and will to obſerve ſuch unnatural ſubmiſſion, as the ſacrifice of independence of opinion is, with them, but a paltry conſideration. Theſe forms of government might naturally be ſuppoſed to bring with them ſuch concomitant prejudices as would impede perſonal intercourſe, and obſtruct the channel of intellectual improvement; prejudices which forbid that interchange of ſentiment, that reciprocal communication of opinion, that generous circulation of intellectual poſſeſſion, which, whilſt it enriches another, advances itſelf, and prejudices which might totally diſſever the bond of ſocial union. But when a perſon turns his view to the unvariegated, though pleaſing landſcape, of a republic, he expects to find a picture very variant from thoſe; he does not expect to meet with the tinſiled monarch, the ſupercilious ariſtocrat, or the overbearing landholder; ſuch characters he might expect in deſpotic governments, becauſe the government itſelf is an example held up to thoſe in a lower ſphere; but in a republic there is no ſuch example before their eyes, there is nothing to give a tone to their diſpoſitions; the very conſtitutions of moſt republics prohibit any diſtinctions, and diſcountenance an intolerant or overbearing ſpirit in any of its members. This form of government is founded on, and the firſt act in the formation of it is, a declaration of the political axiom, "that all men are equal." Having theſe facts before our eyes, we might rationally hope, that what the great Monteſquieu ſaid of a monarchy, "*qui perſonne ne jamais recherche l'egalite. Des peuples de la condition la plus baſſe veulent ſe ſauver de leur obcurite ſeulement a regner ſur leur co-citoyens,*" could never apply to us. But let us turn our eyes to our own country, to America, where liberty is better underſtood, and I hope is ſtill better exerciſed, than in the governments of Europe, where the rays of ſplendid courts throw a falſe glare over objects, and deceive whilſt they dazzle the beholder. If we regard our country in its political and aggregate capacity, we certainly find great cauſe for exultation, but if we deſcend to private life, we ſee the ſame ſpirit of overbearance, the ſame unwarrantable aſſumption of ſuperiority, that is preſented to us in the degraded view of Europe. But, ſays the enthuſiaſtic republican, here we have no tyrants to awe us into ſilence, no ariſtocracy to ſcourge us, no oppreſſive landholder to extort from us—true ſociety in Europe does, in ſome degree, vary from ſociety in America; but the line of diſtinction is as indefinable as the line that divides the colours of the rainbow, or as the inſcrutable connexion of ſoul and body. This ſpirit of aſſumption pervades the whole community, from the ſtateſman high in office, to the man who follows the plough-tail. The country ſquire, who owes his independence to accident, and not to perſonal merit, is overbearing and tyrannical to thoſe below him, in proportion as he acts the ſycophant to thoſe above him. The mechanic chiefly diſplays this ſpirit in taverns or houſes of public entertainment; he who, during the influx of buſineſs, could cringe, meanly cringe to his employer, here lords it with unreſtrained ferocity over the ſervants. The lawyer's ſcene of action is ſometimes his own office, ſometimes courts of juſtice, when, to browbeat a witneſs, or to cringe at the nod of a judge, is the height of his ambition. The phyſician diſcovers this ſpirit in his affected gravity, the coldneſs of his manners, the ſtiffneſs of his neck, and the profoundneſs of his nod. 'Tis the caſe with mankind in general, whether in America or elſewhere, that they vainly ſtrive to compel reſpect and deference, not reflecting that they are ſentiments which are never produced by coercion. Each tries to put on a falſe character, ſeemingly from a conſciouſneſs of the defects of their real one. To account for this rationally, is, (I think,) to attribute it to ſome innate principle of falſe ambition or inherent vanity. This principle is ſuch a part of our nature, that it cannot be removed by example, or checked by a failure of its ſchemes; but as ſuch abſtract and abſtruſe inquiries are not within the plan of the Triſter, he will leave the ſubject to abler pens, with a recommendation to his fellow-citizens, never to encourage ſuch a ſpirit of falſe ambition.

A FRIEND TO CANDOUR will appear in our next.

ALMANACKS,
For the year 1803,
To be had at this office.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcribers, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters teſtamentary on the perſonal eſtate of ELIZABETH EVANS, late of Anne-Arundel county deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt the deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcribers, at or before the fifth day of October next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under our hands this 5th day of April, 1803.

HENRY EVANS, } Executors.
JOSEPH EVANS, }

In CHANCERY, April 4, 1803.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of FRANCIS BOONE, an inſolvent debtor, of Prince-George's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion, on the terms therein mentioned, and a ſchedule of his property, and a liſt of his creditors, ſo far as he can aſcertain the ſame, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being ſatisfied, by competent teſtimony, that the ſaid Francis Boone hath reſided in the State of Maryland the two laſt years preceding the paſſage of the ſaid act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid Francis Boone, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the end of the preſent month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at ten o'clock, on the ſixteenth day of May next, for the purpoſe of recommending a truſtee for their benefit, on the ſaid Francis Boone's then and there taking the oath by the ſaid act required for delivering up his property.

True copy,
Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Flowers to be Sold.

The ſubſcriber intending to leave the country, will OFFER for SALE,

A GREAT quantity of FLOWERS, collected with great care, knowledge, and choice, viz. about two thouſand of the beſt HYACINTHS, imported from Harlem, conſiſting of 300 different ſorts, in colour and ſize, all of the moſt valuable that can be procured.

Alſo, 2 or 3000 TULIPS, of the firſt quality, conſiſting of 250 different ſorts, imported from Harlem, and other parts of Flanders, where thoſe flowers are found in the greateſt perfection.

The hyacinths will be in full bloom about the 12th of April, and will be ſold on that day, at 10 o'clock in the morning, if fair weather, if not, on the firſt fair day, in parcels, to the higheſt bidder, at my plantation, near Bladenſburg.

I will alſo ſell, at the ſame time, my gardener, a negro man, 35 years of age, with his wife and four children, he has been a waiter, is a very good gardener and ſhoemaker; the woman is about 30 years of age, a good cook, waſher, and ſews tolerably well.

H. STIER.

P. S. The ſale of flowers adverti ſed for the 12th of April will be poſtponed until the 18th of April, on account of the backward ſeaſon.

March 25, 1803. 2

NOTICE.

Will be SOLD, for CASH, on Saturday the 23d of April next, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. JOHN DORSEY's, on Elk-Ridge,

A NEGRO MAN, about 28 years of age, being the property of EDWARD GWINN, deceaſed, of Anne-Arundel county.

A. GWINN, Adminiſtratrix.

March 28, 1803. 2

Jeſſe Hollingſworth and Son,

County wharf, Baltimore,
HAVE FOR SALE,

FRESH clover ſeed, plaiſter of Paris, ground and unground, bar iron, caſtings, ſteel, tar, ſugar, and Cologne mill ſtones. 2

NOTICE,

TO all officers and ſoldiers, or the repreſentatives of ſuch officers and ſoldiers, as ſerved in the regiment called the Virginia Blues, commanded by the late general, then col. George Waſhington, or the regiment called the Royal Americans, commanded by col. Henry Bouquet, and who have claims for military lands from the year 1754 to 1762, that the ſubſcriber is engaged in eſtabliſhing ſuch claims, and requeſts them to lodge the proofs of their claims with NICHOLAS BREWER, junior, notary public, of Annapolis, who will prepare the neceſſary papers for the ſubſcriber, by which means a valuable property may be obtained for them.

2 JAMES IRWIN, Cumberland county, commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

Mules for Sale.

The ſubſcriber will OFFER for SALE, at Prince-George's county court, to be holden at Upper-Marlborough on the firſt Monday in April next,

A NUMBER of VALUABLE MULES. Perſons inclinable to purchaſe will do well to attend at the time and place above mentioned, as a better opportunity of ſupplying themſelves with this uſeful animal may probably not ſhortly happen.

7X WILLIAM MACKEY.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT ſix hundred acres of valuable LAND, being part of Anne-Arundel Manor, whereon RICHARD GREEN formerly lived; there are on it a comfortable dwelling-houſe, negro-quarters, and other houſes. For terms apply to Richard Ridgely, Eſq; at Annapolis, or the ſubſcriber, at Herring Bay. Forty barrels of corn may be had with the plantation.

THOMAS TILLARD.

Anne-Arundel county, March 15, 1803. 4

Purſuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thurſday the 31ſt day of March, if fair, if not, the firſt fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of NICHOLAS JOICE, deceaſed, on the north ſide of Severn river,

ALL the perſonal property of the deceaſed, conſiſting of horſes, hogs, horned cattle, bacon, corn, fodder, houſehold and kitchen furniture, plantation utenſils, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate. Six months credit will be given for all ſums above ſixteen dollars, with bond or note, on intereſt, with approved ſecurity. The ſale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JOHN LUSBY, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. All perſons having claims againſt ſaid eſtate will bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, on or before the firſt day of June next enſuing, and thoſe indebted will make immediate payment.

March 10, 1803. 3X

In CHANCERY, March 28, 1803.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of AQUILA HYATT, of Prince-George's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion, on the terms therein mentioned, and a ſchedule of his property, and a liſt of his creditors, on oath, ſo far as he can aſcertain the ſame, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being ſatisfied, by competent teſtimony, that the ſaid Aquila Hyatt hath reſided in the State of Maryland the two laſt years preceding the paſſage of the ſaid act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid Aquila Hyatt, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted three weeks ſucceſſively in the Maryland Gazette before the twenty-third day of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, on the ſecond day of May next, for the purpoſe of recommending a truſtee for their benefit, on the ſaid Aquila Hyatt's then and there taking the oath by the ſaid act required for delivering up his property.

True copy,
Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 2

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at April term next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in ſaid county, called JOHN and MARY's CHANCE, being a reſurvey on two tracts or parts of tracts of land, the one called DAN, and the other called JERICHO, in purſuance of the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOHNSON M. O'REILLY.

Herring Bay, Anne-Arundel county,
January 1, 1803. 7

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of CATHARINE STEVENS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the third day of September next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 3d day of March, 1803.

5 JAMES CLEARY, Adminiſtrator.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber, of Saint-Mary's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of ſaid county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of her brother, the late Mr. JOHN BOND, of John, deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame to the ſubſcriber, or to Mr. Eliſha Johnſon, who is hereby authoriſed to ſettle all accounts, at or before the firſt of December next, they may be otherwiſe excluded by law from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 25th day of February, 1803.

5 ELIZABETH BOND.

A FEW QUARTER CASKS OF GENUINE
London Particular Madeira Wine,
FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE,
Still on hand, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, on reaſonable terms for cash.

MILBOURN SIGELL.

Annapolis, November 25.

MR. DUPORT

PRESENTS his reſpects to the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, and begs leave to inform them, that his SCHOOL will open on Monday the 2d day of May next; thoſe who wiſh to inſert their names previous to the above date will pleaſe to apply at Mr. Duport's houſe. 3X

Anne-Arundel county, to wit:

WHEREAS Henry Howard, collector of the tax for Anne-Arundel county, hath this day returned to the Commiſſioners of the Tax for ſaid county, the following liſt of lands, in ſaid county, in which there is no perſonal property to pay the ſaid taxes, to wit:

Perſons names.	Names of land & lots.	Amt. Tax.
John Bullen	Lot in Annapolis	14 9
Geo. & Edward Calvert	Lots in ditto	1 19 3
Walter Dulany & Dan. Wolſtenholme's heirs	Lot in ditto	5
Joſhua & Rich. Frazier	Lots in ditto	4 12 10
Eliz. Gaffaway	Lot in ditto	16
George Johnſon	Lot in ditto	1 10
John Kerr	Lot in ditto	1 2 3
Philip Lee's heirs	Lot in ditto	5
Rich. Lee's heirs	Lot in ditto	1 3 4
Wm. M'Cubbin of Moſes	Lot in ditto	17 9
Anne M'Cubbin	Lot in ditto	1 11 4
Suſanna M'Cubbin	Lot in ditto	1 18 11
Eliza. Middleton	Lot in ditto	12 11
Benj. Oden for Mrs. Weſt	Lot in ditto	3 6 5
William Paca	Lot in ditto	5
Fran. F. Perrier	Lot in ditto	1 13 9
Edw. Pryſe for Edw. Roberts	Lot in ditto	13 2
Margaret Pryſe	Lot in ditto	16
Jn. Rogers heirs	Lot in ditto	2 3 2
Mrs. Tootell	Lot in ditto	1 15 8
Wm. Whetcroft	Lots in ditto	10 11 11
Anne Wiſeham	Lot in ditto	12 7
Joſhua Yates heirs	Lot in ditto	17 10
Lewis Paſcault	Lot in ditto	1 7 1
John Gilliſs	Farmer's Field	4 7 5
Toby Hawkins	Part Acton	12
Gilbert Murdoch	Part Proctor's Foreſt 76, Murdoch's Diſcovery 18, part Proctor's Goodwill and Harneſs 44	1 5 5
Johnſon M. O'Reilly	Young's Inn	8 10 5
Mordecai Hall	Hopkins Choice, Iſaac's Enlargement, and Widow's Enlargement	3 4 4
Francis Eſſex	Shekell's Chance	15 4
Martin Norris	Part Hawkins Addition, and part Saint Thomas's Neck	12 9
William Norris	Part ditto ditto	8 9
Philip Thomas	Dort 300, Galloway's Purchaſe 12, Gift 115	6 10
Richard Wells	Anna's Deſire 193, Nicholſon's Choice 77	2 9 8
Philip Spencer	Shipley's Purchaſe	1 2 5
Wm. Biggs heirs	Lots in London-town	5
John Clarvo	Lots in ditto	7 5
Anne Caton	Lots in ditto	5
Richard Beard's adm'r.	Chaney's Reſolution	1 4 6
John Beard	Beard's Point lands 176, Iiams Purchaſe, and Burgeſs Choice 111	3 1 6
Matthew Beard	Beard's Habitation	1 16 8
Daniel Clarke	Part Rowdown Security	11 4
Elizabeth Day	Chaney's Purchaſe	7 5
Suſanna French	Chaney's Reſt 40, Widow's Increaſe 50	12 9
Thomas King	Hickory Hills and Franklin's Enlargement 120, part Burgeſs Choice, Middle Plantation, Covel's Folly, and Mount Miſery	5 3 5
John Nicholſon, ſen.	Indian Range and Hickory Hills	19 2
Eleanor Read	Part Clarke's Inheritance	4 7
John Stockett	Name unknown	16 8
Richard Wootton	Crabb's Purchaſe 100, Widow's Purchaſe 200, name unknown 800	6 8 8
Anne Anderſon	Part Providence	17 2
Priſcilla Fowler	Part Fowler's Range	9 11
Stephen Steuart	Part Duvall's Range	1 4 6
Richard Tucker	Part Snowden's Reputation Supported	14 9
Jn. Barlow, ſen. heirs	Part Half Pone	10
John Brown of Adam heirs	Part Invaſion, part Concluſion, and What's Left	1 12 5
Abel Brown, ſen. heirs	Part Good Neighbourhood	1 2 3
Thos. Brown	Part Hebron and part Batchelor's Choice	14 8
John Brown, ſhoe-maker	Victory 38, Eagle's Tower 8	5 9
Vachel Barnes	Part Invaſion and Any Thing	1 8 6
Michael Cramlit	Part Howard's Reſolution	4 8
Jas. Dick's heirs	Pt. Batchelor's Choice	12 3
Catha. Godman	John's Lookout	11 1
Samuel Sterrett	Land formerly aſſeſſed to John Sterrett	4 5 9
Charles Carroll, bar. heirs	Land at Elk-Ridge Landing	19 8
Dennis Griffith & others heirs of Joſhua Griffith	Ditto ditto	1 6 1
Charles Ridgely's heirs	Ditto ditto	1 3
Dennis Shipley	Ditto ditto	5
Wm. Urquhart	Ditto ditto	17 3
Baltimore Company	Timber Ridge 3900, part Polecat Foreſt 500	26 19
Robert Cornthwait's heirs	Stoney Hill	1 2
Jacob Forreſt	Part Weedy Glade	2 6
Ely Griffith	Part Firſt Choice 5, Addition to do. 10½	11
John Pierpoint	Part Chew's Vineyard.	9 2
William Smith, Baltimore	Part Weedy Glade	1 3 3
Richard Shipley, of John	Part Stamp Act Repealed	12 3
George Gardner, ſen.	Gardner's Purchaſe	12 1
Samuel Lane's heirs	Grammar's Chance, Purnell's Angle, & Harriſon's Enlargement	3 1 5
Leonard Lambeth	Part Grammar's Parrott	3 1
Anne Owens	Owens Fancy	1 2 6
Priſ. Simmons	Land name unknown	1 7 2
Nathan Smith	Grammar's Parrott	1 15 1
Rich. Shekell	A. A. Manor	8 10
Anne Vernon	Hill's Purchaſe	1 3 11
Stephen Weſt	Hopkins Fancy 204, lot at Pig Point 1	1 5 2
Francis Worthy	Addition to Saint Jeroms	9
Zebidee Wood's heirs	Part Grammar's Chance	2 5 9
Iſaac Pollock	Blooming Plains	4 10 9
Elizabeth Dickerſon	Part Second Addition to Snowden's Manor 90, part Warfield's Range 67	19 3
Eliſha Kennedy	Part Bite-the Biter	4 8
John Mobberly	Part Neal's Delight	4 8
Baſil Mulliken	Part Snowden's Manor	6 2
James Tolſon	Part Bite the Biter, and Hammond and Gift	13 11
John Warfield	Part Timber Bottom	6 11
John Brown	Part Weſton 63, part Providence 74½, Clink, alias Chink, 100, Brown's Increaſe 100	2 11 6
Wm. Burton	Part Salmon's Hills	6 2
Sam. Chace, Eſq;	Howard's Fancy	9 7
Thos. C. Deye	Turkey Quarter	7 19 3
John Elliott	Spaniſh Oak Grove	6 1½
William Hann's heirs	Woodſtock Enlarged	12 3
Mark Johnſon's heirs	Weſton, Greenwell, and Meek's Reſt	5 7
Thomas Iiams	Part Cordwell	6 1½
William King	Part Abbington 327, Henford 253, Addition to Henford 15	4 7 3
John Marriott, ſen.	Part Brookſby's Point 146, part Locuſt Plains 25	1 1 1
Joſhua Meek	Roſs	5 7
William Rica	Anglin's Diſcovery 250, Richardſon's Joy 50	2 15 2
Nicholas Ridgely	Preſton's Fancy 57, Barber's Addition 74, part Ridgely's Chance 360½	2 5 7
Margaret Sappington	Part Grindſtone	19 8
Tho. Wootton	Part Covel's Cove	1 3 1
Tho. Worthington, of John	Part Worthington's Beginning	4 18
Vachel White	Part Providence	12 4½
Jonah White	Part Grindſtone	1 3
William Rogers heirs	Pt. Holland's Choice	14 9
Hockley Company	Name unknown 80, part Yates Inheritance 100, part Howard's Range	15 4
Elizabeth Dorſey, of Nich.	Todd's Riſk 309, pt. Andover 100	3 15 3
Jacob Dycus	Addition to Poplar Spring Garden	12 3
Catharine Hall	Part Benjamin's Hope	6 1½
Thomas Harriſon's heirs	Andover 1510, part Walker's Inheritance 293½	8 5 8
Jacob Joice	Pt. Jacob's Improved Purchaſe	1 14 6
Thomas Joice	Part William's Fancy	9 3½
Wm. Thornton	Pt. Linche's Purchaſe	17 3
Sarah Godman	Pt. Greenbury's Foreſt	13 6
Eliz. Godman	Part ditto	5 3
Jona. Rawlings	Land name unknown	1 11
Thomas Todd	Philk's Reſt	6 1½
George Wells	Gibbs Folly, Pound and Bear Neck	1 8 7
Benj. Butcher	Part Paſcal's Plains	8 1½
James Cookſey	Hay Neck	6 1½
George Collins	Little Timber Neck	7 9
Mary Gambrill	Part Woodſtock and pt. Gambrill's Purchaſe	19 2
Nathan Hall	Part Milford	3 9
Capt. Maybury	Part Green Spring	3 1
Tho. Mortimer	Timber Neck	1 2 5
Martha Smith	Part Mountain Wales	6 1½
Mary Towell	Part Goſnell's Adventure	7 11
Beal Iſrael	Part Worthington's Range	3 9
Wm. Plummer	Part Brown's Enlargement 141, from Joſeph Owens 14	17 5
William Smith	Miles Chance	9 2½
Wm. Whittington, of Francis	Knighton's Purchaſe	1 5 4
John Burgeſs	Richards' Lot 95, pt. Brick Mill 20	1 1 3
Thos. Crandell	Part Grammar's Parrott	14 9
Thomas Cooke	Birkhead's Lot	1 16 9
Rachel Carr	Birkhead's Adventure	6 6
William Gover	Batchelor's Choice 400, Gullock's Folly 12½	3 15 9
John Heſſelius	Part Homewood's Lot 723, Henrietta and Maria 8, Leonard's Neck 116	20 15 1

NOTICE is hereby given, that unleſs the county charges aforeſaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that ſaid lands, or ſuch parts thereof as will be ſufficient to pay the tax, and coſts thereon, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, agreeably to the directions of the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the ſeveral counties of this ſtate.

By order,

NICH. HARWOOD, Clk. Com. Tax, Anne-Arundel county.

March 11, 1803. 3

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters teſtamentary on the perſonal eſtate of AQUILA PIKE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the tenth day of September next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand, this 10th day of March, 1803.

4 THOMAS BICKNELL, Executor.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of JOSEPH DEALE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the fifteenth day of September next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand, this 15th day of March, 1803.

4 SAMUEL DEALE, Adminiſtrator.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of JAMES CADLE, late of Anne-Arundel county deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the tenth day of September next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand, this 10th day of March, 1803.

4 WILLIAM WALKER, Adminiſtrator.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted for the Maryland Gazette, Advertiſements, &c. are once more earneſtly requeſted to pay off their reſpective balances. It is ſincerely hoped that proper attention will be paid to the above requeſt, or compulſory meaſures, though extremely diſagreeable, muſt be reſorted to.

FREDERICK GREEN.

ANNAPOLIS:
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